WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 31.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.....IN EQUITY.

Milly Gaither.....
vs.
John Martin, John Price, Milly Price, Sally Young, Charles C. Young, Lemira Young, Adaline Young, Dorinda Young, William M. Young, Thomas Young, and Adelaide E. Young. } Petition for the sale of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of another state and government: *Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, unless the aforesaid parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6w26 JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, *vs.* ABNER M'LEOD. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a residenter of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, A. D. 1820.

Thomas and John Tipps, *vs.* Louisa and Conrad Tipps, *administrators of* Matthias Tipps, deceased. } Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Tipps, deceased.

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Tipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, requiring the said Louisa Tipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Tipps. Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820.

6w26 VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Maxwell and Henry Chambers, and others, *vs.* James Irwin, Robert and Samuel Chambers. } Petition for the division of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of other states....*Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, published in the town of Salisbury, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in February, 1821, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. 6w29

R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina:

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:

November Sessions, 1820.

Mumford Dejournett, *vs.* John Dejournett, administrator of Christopher Dejournett. } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Dejournett, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and said petition heard ex parte. t32

Test. JOHN GILES, *Clerk of Rowan County.*

State of North-Carolina,

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:

November Sessions, 1820.

Jacob Lopp, *vs.* Jacob Sink. } Original Attachment.....Levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Sink, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 3w30

Test JOHN GILES.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjacent counties, that, in addition to his former Stock, he has just received, and now offers for sale, at his Store in Concord, a great variety of

Choice and Fashionable GOODS,

well adapted to the season; which he will sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites all those who wish to purchase to call and examine for themselves.

He would also beg leave herewith to tender his sincere acknowledgments, and to return his best thanks, to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He also most earnestly, but very respectfully, requests all those whose notes and accounts have become payable, to call and make payment without delay, as that alone will enable him to meet his engagements, and afford the proper and necessary accommodation.

TOBIAS BROWN, *Agent for* MICHAEL BROWN.

Concord, Dec. 12, 1820.——5w27

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury,

BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON, HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.——27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the pleasure of informing the public, that the Academy will be opened on the first day of January, under the care of a Gentleman from the North, whose name we have not yet learned from our agent. Tuition will be at the rate of twenty dollars per year. They have also the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Female Department of the Academy will be opened on the same day, under the care of Mrs. TERREL, late of Connecticut. English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, use of the Globes, Needle-work, and Painting, will be taught at the low price of twenty dollars per year. Boarding may be had in the village for seventy-five dollars per year.

By order of the President.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

Lawrenceville, Mongomery Co. N. C. December 14th, 1820. 3w30

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher having dissolved, Parents and Guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and Guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention shall be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The School will commence on the 1st of January next. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, there will be but one vacation in the year, to commence on the 16th of November, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, Hart, and McKnight, &c.

JOHN MUSHAT, *V. D. M.*

Statesville, Nov. 24, 1820.——3teop26

North-Carolina Legislature.

From the RALEIGH STAR.

In the House of Commons of N. C. on Tuesday, (the last of the session,) Mr. Cameron's resolutions presented on Saturday, were called up and read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Solicitor General of this state, with such council as he shall associate with himself, be, and is hereby authorised and required to commence and carry on a criminal prosecution against John Wright, of Halifax, the printer of a paper published there under the name and style of the "Halifax Compiler," for a libel contained in his paper upon the committee of this house, appointed to investigate the conduct of John Haywood, Public Treasurer; and also against the author or authors of said libel, if he or they can be discovered.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this house be requested to transmit to the Solicitor General a copy of the above resolution, together with the original libel.

Mr. Thomas W. Blackledge moved to postpone the resolutions indefinitely; in which motion he was supported by Mr. R. A. Jones, and perhaps others, on the ground that the publisher was a man whose standing in society was too contemptible to be noticed by the legislature—that he was void of talents, property or respectable standing, and that it would be undignified in the House of Commons to notice him. That the committee, against whom the libel was leveled, were gentlemen too well known for talents and integrity to be affected by a publication from such a source, &c.

The indefinite postponement of the resolutions was opposed by Messrs. Moore, Cameron, Iredell, L. Martin, and perhaps others, on the ground that the insignificance of an offender should not protect him from the pillory, or save his ears. That the house united in complimenting the committee for their talents, independence and patriotic investigation of the subject committed to them, and certainly were bound to protect their characters against such vile and slanderous publications. The resolutions passed, by yeas 72, nays 25. The minority professed themselves to be influenced by the conviction that it would be undignified to notice an individual so contemptible.

Mr. L. Martin then moved to amend the resolutions by requiring the *Attorney* General instead of the *Solicitor* General to prosecute—stating that the Attorney General resided in sight of the accused, and the Solicitor 100 miles from him. This was objected to, and an honorable gentleman was named by Mr. Moore who had heard the Attorney General acknowledge that he had the controul of the offensive press; and a member being called on in his place, confirmed the statement, that he had also heard the Attorney General say that all pieces were submitted to his inspection to be pruned, &c. before they were published. It was therefore the intention of the house to punish those who had the direction of the press, rather than the poor insignificant printer.

Mr. Martin then asked leave to withdraw his amendment, which was granted.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Connor moved to take up the resolution directing the Solicitor General to prosecute the printer and publisher of a libel in the Halifax Compiler on the committee of investigation into the official conduct of the Public Treasurer. There was some debate on the subject. That we might be able to state the reasons which influenced the Senate on that occasion, (being absent ourselves,) we have applied to a friend who furnished the following sketch:

Mr. Welborn said that he did not think that any notice should be taken of the printer; it would bring him into notice; and for his part he thought it would be a prostitution of the dignity of the house. The article in the paper might be libellous, but he had his doubts, and he would be obliged if the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Locke) would inform the house what was his opinion of the article.

Mr. Locke said that it was his opinion that it was clearly a libel; but from the slight attention which he had had an opportunity of giving to the subject he might be mistaken. It charged the committee with perjury, or at least of prejudging the case submitted to them by the legislature. He had heard that the editor of the Halifax Compiler was without talents, reputation or property, and it might bring him into notice—it might give him consequence.

Mr. Graves said for his part he did not think the resolutions under consideration should be adopted by the house. He was apprehensive that if the house should determine to order a prosecution to be commenced against this pitiful printer, it would be the means of bringing into some sort of consequence a being who deserves the contempt of the world. He said he was not entirely clear that the libellous matter contained in the publication alluded to was such as would sustain a prosecution; and upon cool reflection had determined in his own mind to vote against the resolutions; he said he was one of the committee of investigation, whose characters and motives had been assailed by this pitiful printer; that he had resolved to pay no sort of attention to the vile aspersions that might appear in this paper called the Halifax Compiler. That, as one of that committee, he could say he felt conscious of having discharged his duty to his country and to his God. And, as for any thing this printer could say, he held it, and the printer, and his abettors in utter contempt, and beneath his notice and the notice of the legislature. That he would treat them as he would a puppy daring to bark at him, he would disdain to turn upon his heel to kick him. That he believed the disgrace intended to attach to others upon this occasion would finally recoil upon the heads of those who deserved it.

Mr. Baker said that he was surprised at the apathy of the Senate; an attack has been made on a committee of the two houses because they, in the execution of their duty, had not pleased the editor of this libellous paper. Although he might agree with the gentleman from Surry and others in the way which would be best to treat the "*puppy*," yet there was another important circumstance which could not escape the observation of the Senate. The *Solicitor General* was directed to prosecute a libeller, who lived in view of a legal officer of high station under the government of the state. He would not venture to point out the particular person who was evidently alluded to; but no person can doubt that there is some one behind the curtain. For having expressed his opinions on this occasion, he might subject himself to attack—"Tray, Blanch and Sweat-heart, little dogs and all," may bark at me, but I shall as little regard them as the gentleman from Surry.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF HONEST DEBTORS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January next, when any Debtor or Debtors shall be taken upon any Capias ad Satisfaciendum, and shall be desirous of taking the benefit of the Oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or of rendering a full and fair Schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such Debtor or Debtors to tender to the Sheriff of the County, his lawful Deputy, or any Constable by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a Bond or Bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next County Court, then and there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the Court, in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this Act; and in case of failure to appear, Judgment shall be entered up instanter upon said Bond, against the Principal and his Securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs; and when an Execution issues thereon, neither of the Defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act. *Provided*, that if either of the parties to the said Bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a Jury, a Jury shall be immediately impannelled to try such issue, and the plea of Non est Factum shall only be received, upon the party making oath of its verity. *And provided further*, That if it shall be made to appear satisfactorily to said Court, that said Debtor or Debtors are prevented from attending Court by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the Court, the case shall be continued over to the next Court, at which time the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first Term: *And provided further*, That if such Debtor or Debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said Bond or Bonds. *Provided nevertheless*, That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid within twenty days before the sitting of said Court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the Court aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That upon such Debtor or Debtors tendering such Bond or Bonds, it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, Deputy, or Constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That to enable the Honest Debtor the more easily to obtain the Security required in the first section of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Security, at the Court to which the Principal is bound to appear, to surrender, in open Court, the said Principal in discharge of the Security. And for the said purpose of making the surrender, the Security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power, which by law special bail have over their principal.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such Debtor or Debtors at the County Court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney to move the Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear to the Schedule previously filled with the Clerk of said Court, agreeably to the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said Court upon such Debtor or Debtors making it appear to them that, at least, ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their Creditors of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this Act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the Schedule, as aforesaid, (as the case may be,) and to direct the Clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such Debtor or Debtors from imprisonment for debt, in all the cases where notice may have been given to the Creditors which notices shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court. *Provided nevertheless*, That if any Creditor or Creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct an Issue to be made up and tried by the Jury at the first Term before such Debtor or Debtors are sworn. *Provided further*, That if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such Issue, the Court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued; and if the said Jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail to make it appear to the Court that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the Creditor or Creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case the said Debtor or Debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the Court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects, be made by said Debtor or Debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said Court.

Be it further enacted, That when any debtor or debtors taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his her or their property and effects, he she or they shall file the same with the Clerk of the County Court at least ten days before the sitting of the Court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act; and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be now had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned for debt upon any capias ad satisfaciendum who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.....TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.

The Senate, agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. *Burrill*, of R. I. on the 16th ult.

Resolved, That the act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first session of the fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act; and that it be referred to a committee, to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

Upon the merits of the proposition, and of the several motions made in the course of its consideration, a spirited, good tempered, and interesting debate took place, occupying more than three hours, of which it is not possible, at present, to give even a sketch.

Mr. *Dana*, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following substitute:

That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the allowances authorized by the act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," with the allowances to the officers of the respective Houses of Congress; and also reducing the allowances made by law to the principal and other officers in each of the executive departments; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Roberts* required a division of the question; and it being accordingly first taken on striking out, it was determined in the affirmative—ayes 23.

Mr. *Burrill* moved to strike out of the amendment so much as relates to the salaries of the executive officers, wishing to encumber, and therefore endanger, the main object as little as possible.

This motion, after considerable discussion, was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—Yeas 14—Nays 22.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. *Dana*, it was agreed to; and

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burrill, Chandler, Dana, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes of Mississippi, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Lowrie, Macon, Morrill, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Tennessee.—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Eaton, King, of Alabama, King, of New-York, Mills.—4.

Messrs. *Dana*, *Burrill*, *Johnson*, of Kentucky, *Roberts*, and *Smith*, were appointed the committee; and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. *Sanford*, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, reported the following bill; which received the first reading:

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Bank of the United States to appoint an Agent and a Register, and that all bills and notes of the said corporation, issued after the first appointment of such Agent and Register, shall be signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Register; that such bills and notes shall have the like force and effect as the bills and notes of the said corporation which are now signed by the President, and countersigned by the Cashier, thereof: and that, as often as an Agent or a Register of the said corporation shall be appointed, no note or bill, signed by an Agent, or countersigned by a Register, shall be issued, until public notice of the appointment of such Agent or Register shall have been previously given, for ten days, in two gazettes, printed at the city of Washington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, or servant, of the Bank of the United States, or of any of its officers, shall fraudulently convert to his own use any money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects whatever, belonging to the said Bank, such person shall, upon due conviction, be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and by standing in a pillory not more than three times in open day, in some public place, during one hour at a time; which standing in a pillory, when inflicted more than once, shall be on different days.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Mississippi, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the better regulation of the trade with the Indian tribes; which was read the first time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1819; and, also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. information in relation to the horses furnished by the mounted men engaged in the Seminole war; also of the rule adopted for compensating said troops, not applicable to all other troops of the same description.

On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, certain statements presented at a former session, from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, respecting allowance to officers of the army for transportation, &c. were ordered to be printed, as containing some facts of particular interest at this moment.

Mr. *Cobb* rose, and gave notice that, on account of the absence of some members, and, in compliance with the wishes of others, he should postpone his motion for going into committee of the whole on the subject of retrenchments until this day fortnight.

Mr. *Eustis* submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the——day of——next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from "coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext "whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The resolution was read twice, and was then, on motion of Mr. *Eustis*, ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Mr. *Tucker*, of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which, also, from their nature, lie on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to state to this House, so far as he has information, the number and tonnage of the French ships which have arrived and were expected to arrive in the course of the present year, in the River St. Mary's, since the 1st July last; whether their cargoes are intended for the consumption of the United States, and to be introduced within the territories of the same, in evasion of the revenue laws, and what further provision he deems necessary to be made by law for the more effectual collection of the revenue on the southern frontier.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to prepare and lay before this house a statement, shewing the number and tonnage of American and British vessels which have cleared from the ports of the United States, for any port in the West Indies, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, in the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; distinguishing those in the last year which have cleared before the 30th day of September, and those which have cleared since that date.

On motion of Mr. *Phelps*, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. *Floyd*, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the situation of the settlements upon the Pacific Ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river.

On motion of Mr. *Eddy*, it was

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested to inform the executive of the state of Rhode Island, of the death of Nathaniel Hazard, one of the representatives from said state.

Mr. *Floyd* submitted for consideration the following resolve, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War, be required to lay before this House a statement of the number and situation of all the military posts in the United States at this time, together with the distribution of the army, designating the number of men, also the number and rank of the officers at each place.

On motion of Mr. *Monell*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what regulations can be adopted consistent with the interest of the government, whereby the soldiers of the late war, who have not received their bounty lands, can be better provided for than under existing laws.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. *Edwards*, of N. C. from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war; which was twice read.

[The object of the bill is to provide for the case of persons who, owing to disability, cannot appear in open court to take the necessary oaths.]

The bill was laid on the table, for the purpose of being printed for better examination before it should be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Ross*, of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house the names of all persons who have been prosecuted and convicted, in the courts of the United States, under the act of Congress, passed the 14th July, 1798, entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," particularly designating in what state, and before what court convicted; the amount of the fine, together with the term of imprisonment inflicted on each defendant; and also the amount of fines paid into the Treasury of the United States, and by whom the amount of such fines as may have been collected by the officers of government, and which have not yet been paid into the Treasury of the United States; the time when collected; also, by whom, and from whom, collected.

The House proceeded to consider the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. *Floyd*, calling for certain information from the War Department; and, on motion, the resolve was amended, by adding thereto the following: "and whether any of the officers of the army hold any other office or employment under the government, and if so, with what salary or emoluments."

Foreign and Domestic.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 14.

The regular and fast sailing packet ship Jas. Monroe, Capt. Rogers, arrived off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon, and came up yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th of November.

It is hardly possible to describe the enthusiastic feeling which seems to pervade all ranks in England in favor of the Queen. Addresses continue to pour in from all quarters; her majesty daily receives the visits of the nobles, among whom we perceive the names of the Prince Leopold, and of the Duke of Sussex, the brother of the King. The corporation of the city of London have likewise given an additional proof of their attachment and conviction of her innocence, by inviting the Queen to dine in the Guild Hall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

The following is from the London Morning Post.

PROPER WAY OF DEALING WITH THE RABBLE.—*The rabble, when* PROPERLY *dealt with*, are not dangerous. The inhabitants of great cities are always *factious* and *cowardly!* Louis XVI. allowed his subjects to be threatened, but not struck: *Napoleon* FIRED GRAPE AMONG THEM, *and secured their applause and gratitude.*

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

On Monday last her majesty received numerous addresses at Brandenburg House. It had been announced by her chamberlains, as the last occasion of the kind. The deputations were received by her majesty in the usual state, in the long hall. She was attended by Mr. Hume, (in the place of Mr. Alderman Wood, who is seriously indisposed,) and a number of foreign gentlemen, besides Lieuts. Hownam and Flynn, Mr. Austin, Lady Anne Hamilton, and the Countess of Oldi. The following is a general list of the different addresses presented:

Margate,	New Mills,
Islington,	Weavers of Newbury,
Coopers,	Ditchling, Sussex,
Youths of the Metropolis,	Lawyers' Clerks,
Leather Dressers,	Odd Fellows,
Brass Founders,	Sidmouth,
Oakingham,	Arundel,
Silver Trade,	Pontipool,
Paper Hangers,	Chichester,
Bricklayers,	Cabinet Makers,
West and East Coker,	Lymington,
Monmouth,	Maidstone.

With respect to the processions, nothing could exceed the magnificence and brilliancy of some of them. The streets were crowded to excess; and it was plain, that respect for her majesty, and confidence in her innocence, was the general feeling. The Youths of the Metropolis consisted of lads from the age of 12 to 11; they had white silk flags, with appropriate mottos. The most splendid exhibition was that of the brass founders: This procession was headed by a man dressed in a suit of burnished plate armour of brass, mounted on a handsome black horse, led by pages with brass helmets. This figure was followed by a large party, bearing beautiful pieces of fancy work in brass.

In the course of the day, upwards of three hundred carriages drove up to the house; some of the processions were very elegantly arranged.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

In Spain, the wheels of the new government seem to revolve with much freedom, and to the entire satisfaction of both the sovereign and his subjects. The official annunciation of the surrender of the Floridas to the United States, in conformity to the Treaty made during the last year with the Spanish negotiator, ONIS, has not yet reached the country; but it is generally understood that the fact is indisputable, and that the surrender will extend to both East and West Florida.

From Portugal the advices appear to be favorable; and the progress towards a representative form of government is made with all the despatch and with the tranquility that the most ardent friends to public order and popular rights could wish.

The foreign news of the past week is within a very narrow compass. The approaching meeting of the allied sovereigns at Troppan, is looked forward to on the continent with a lively solicitude; and it is expected that the decision will there be taken how far it will be expedient to compel Naples to re-establish her ancient institutions. For the present, the Austrian troops in Italy have gone into cantonment, and no decisive step will be taken till the system of foreign interference in the concerns of independent states has been concocted by the sovereigns and ministers; who, for the good of the world, no doubt, have been pleased to take upon their shoulders the weighty affairs, not only of their own countries, but also of every other state in the great European commonwealth.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

SAVANNAH, DEC. 20.

The ship Leda, Capt. Meades, arrived at this port last evening from Falmouth, which place she left on the 9th November, and brings London dates to the 6th. We have not yet been able to procure any papers by her, but learn verbally, that the Queen's trial had closed, and that the Bill of Pains and Penalties had been rejected.—This was the report at Falmouth the day on which Capt. M. sailed. [*Republican.*

FROM LONDON.

Capt. Meades, of the ship Leda, who arrived at this port last evening from London, having left there on the 7th of November, informs that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen had passed the second reading, and was laid on the table. [*Museum.*

CIRCLEVILLE, (OHIO,) DEC. 8.

In our last we briefly noticed the trial, conviction and sentence of *John Duncan*, for horse stealing.

On Sunday morning last, the mother of the convict came to town to visit her son, previous to his departure for his *lodgings* in Columbus—and by the indulgence of the gaoler, was admitted into the 'dreary cell' of the prison, where the bosom of the fond mother was filled with horror at beholding the darling of her declining years fettered and chained to the floor! After this heart-rending interview was closed, and the parent was about to take 'a long farewell' of the child, the gaoler was summoned to release the sorrow-stricken dame from the cold damp of the dungeon. His sympathetic heart was moved with pity, [what heart of flesh would not have been thus moved?] for the grief of the disconsolate mother—on returning from the prison, some refreshments were kindly offered to the sorrowful visitant, who declined accepting them and departed from the house with tears and loud lamentations.

All remained in perfect harmony, until Monday morning, when the gaoler, on visiting the prison, was informed, with an air of exultation, that "there had been a *change of prisoners* there, on the night before!" When, on more strict examination, he found, to his great surprise and extreme chagrin, that he had the *mother* of Duncan safely secured, but that the culprit *John* had deliberately *gone his way*, in her habiliments!

This is the second time, within a few weeks, that this malefactor has effected his escape from this jail, which is considered inferior to none in the state. It may not be amiss for persons owning horses to keep a good look out.

HEAVY BALES.

AUGUSTA, DEC. 18.

On Monday evening last 5 round bales of Cotton were brought to town in a waggon and sold by Mr. Micajah Ford, of Columbia County, to a merchant in this place. After being purchased, it was sent to Mr. Burton's warehouse to be weighed and stored. The weight of two of the bales induced Mr. Burton to suspect some unfairness in packing, and he deemed it his duty to examine them. On being opened, in a bale weighing 410 was found a rock weighing 86 lbs.—and in a bale weighing 408 was found a rock weighing 84 lbs. As the value of the rock in the European market could not be accurately known, and

as no agreement had been made as to the price *here*, it was separated from the Cotton; and to the seller it will belong to explain by what management the two articles became so closely connected. It is an unpleasant duty to mention such occurrences, and we regret exceedingly the necessity for this notice—but it is proper that all such practices should be publicly known; the character of the State and the interest of the community alike forbid their concealment. [*Adv.*

PETERSBURG, DEC. 22.

GAS.

We on Wednesday evening witnessed an exhibition new to us, and certainly of a most interesting and diverting kind; consisting of experiments made with *Nitrous Oxyde Gas*, at the Exchange Coffee House, by Dr. Bascom, of Philadelphia. As a preparatory step, the subject discharges the last breath of atmospheric air; then, with nose stopped, inhales with the mouth the Gas from a bag in which it is fixed. The preparatory process occupies about two minutes, and the *trance* which succeeds, lasts sometimes a little longer. The first gentleman who, on this occasion, inhaled the preparation, surprised the company by breaking out with Hamlet's soliloquy on death, which he recited to the end with correct tone, emphasis and gesture. The next set off in full pursuit of a thief, who, in his imagination, had broken open his store, crying "*stop him, stop him!*" The third, a gentleman of rather fleshy habit, appeared elevated to the highest pitch of pleasurable excitement; and, in a burst of joyous glee, sung a part of the well known song "*The glasses sparkle,*" &c. The fourth seemed as though he had been touched by the wand of melancholy herself; reciting passages of that cast from the poets, and exhibiting a remarkable contrast with the subject immediately preceding, as to the effects of the Gas upon different constitutions. The fifth *danced* with the greatest animation and vehemence; while the sixth seemed possessed with the most furious and ungovernable *rage*, making battle with all in his reach. There was only one gentleman among all who tried the experiment, upon whom the Gas failed of having its wonted and peculiar effect. Upon the whole, we think the exhibition both instructive and pleasing; and one in witnessing which the philosopher may join with equal satisfaction with the thoughtless trifler in search of an hour's amusement.—*Intelligencer.*

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1821.

It has been said, that although envy, which fastens on illustrious characters, does indeed expire, yet it bequeaths its aspersions to that calumny which never dies. This may be true, in general; but to the latter part of it there are certainly some exceptions, as a proof of which we need only to refer to the calumny lately cast upon Treasurer Haywood, which has not only *expired*, but has blasted in its dissolution the character of those who brought it into existence. Who will now dare to whisper aught against the worth and integrity of Mr. Haywood? No one. His character, if possible, stands fairer than ever; and in his case, that calumny which endeavored to blacken it, has actually expired, while the envy which engendered it, is still in existence, and rankling in the bosoms of a few unhappy individuals, who have mixed up for themselves a bitter draught of public detestation.

The public feeling on this subject has manifested itself in different ways; but perhaps in no one more bitingly severe, and in which ridicule and contempt are more effectually blended, than in that detailed in the following letter, which has been politely put into our hands by a friend:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From a Member of the Legislature to his friend in Rowan, dated RALEIGH, DEC. 28, 1820.

"The Assembly adjourned yesterday, after a session of considerable bustle and interest, and not the least cause of excitement was the attempt upon the character of the public Treasurer. The attempt, as you will see by the city papers, recoiled upon the heads of the fomentors.

"The exhiliration of the season, as well as the close of the session, occasioned some displays of wit and sarcasm, which have contributed a good deal to the general amusement. Two mornings ago a well formed grave-yard tumulus was found near the State-House, having at the head a board carved and painted to represent a tomb-stone; at the top, instead of a death's head, there was an owl holding in his beak No. 1 of a five cent treasury note, and over it an inscription, "He loved darkness rather than light:" below, "Here lie buried the political remains of W***** A*****, who fell in a contest with talents, integrity, and virtue:" at the bottom, sitting on a coffin, was the devil holding in his hand the *Halifax Compiler*. This monument attracted a crowd around it for some time, until Mr. W—— A——, the member from Halifax, coming up, vented his rage upon it in the same manner that he did upon the bottle from which John Randolph threw wine in his face.

"Yesterday morning brought with it another amusement. A neat painting on paper was posted up, called the "Treasury Balance;" in one scale of which, marked "Integrity," sat, with the utmost composure, the venerable Treasurer; in the other scale, which was marked "Folly, Envy, Malice," stood four figures, designated as "Little Con," "Orator Puff," "Major Bobadil," and "Count Delicacy," who were poised high aloft by the superior weight of the Treasurer. Ready to throw the *Compiler* into the mounting scale, was Wright making a wrong step upon a rotten stump. Between the scales stood the Devil, acting a treacherous part; for while he was squirting dirty water and spitting fire at the Treasurer, he had his cloven foot under the scale of his four friends kicking them aloft."

MISSOURI.

The *National Gazette* declared the Misssouri compromise at an end—and that nothing short of the slave restriction ought to satisfy the members of Congress. Finding that this course may not generally please, that the eastern members will not go all lengths, the Gazette lowers its tone, and now calls upon the "majority who have already acted so well, for a persevering defence of the spirit, provisions, and general authority of the federal constitution"—it says that the people are as much satisfied with the "conduct of the House of Representatives, as disgusted at that of the Senate;" that the amendment of the Senate is "as obviously futile, as the breach of the federal constitution, which they allow, is palpable and ominous." Now we think it one of the best omens that we have seen, that the eastern representatives have so much more discretion than Messrs. Walsh and Poulson, Dwight and Stone. It is evident that they are not "the law and the prophets." We are infinitely better pleased with the language of the New-York American of the 19th. *Richmond Enquirer.*

"Under such circumstances there is no reason to believe that she will consent to return to territorial insignificance and submission, nor will any sane man support the policy or even possibility of compelling her to do so. The strength of our confederacy is in public opinion, and if that opinion is divided by *sectional limits*, no force can give it unity; and even could military control quell disaffection and prevent disunion, the consequences would be as fatal to the conquering as the vanquished party. We take it for granted that no such measure is contemplated even as an ulterior resort, and consequently that such conciliatory steps will be taken as may preserve the Union without a violation of the constitution. For the course that is to accomplish this we look to the moderation and wisdom of Congress:—whatever it may be, they may rest secure of the approbation and support of the great mass of the country, whose attachment to the Union has not been shaken, nor can be affected, by the misguided warmth of zealots or the insidious arts of traitors. A sense of common interest, and feelings of national pride and mutual attachment, are too strongly implanted in the bosoms of the American people, to yield to the influence of temporary irritation fomented by the weak and wicked, or to the suggestions of local political interests, urged by the unprincipled and ambitious."

SPECIE.

Yesterday morning, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Dec. 19th, *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* were sent from this city to Philadelphia, for a ship fitting out for India. The money was conveyed by the Messrs. Lyons, proprietors of the Citizens' Line of stages, who fitted out half a dozen extra Post Coaches.

PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

Speaking of the munificence of individuals in Massachusetts in endowing religious and literary institutions, the New-York Evening Post says:—"We notice in a list of the benefactions to the Theological Institution at Andover, the following: Samuel Abbott, Esq. $100,000; William Bartlett, Esq. $90,000; Mrs. Norris, $30,000; William Phillips and Son, $15,000; John Norris, Esq. $10,000; Rufus Brown, Esq. $10,000."

CORSICAURUM.

A new mineral earth has lately been found in Corsica, thought to be impregnated with particles of gold. By chemical operation, vases have been made of it for table services, and it is found to vie in color and lustre with the finest vermillion. The name of Corsicaurum has been given to it; it has the property of not discoloring white stuffs, which is not always the case with gold, the most purified and refined.

GEORGE IV.

Among the many new books, says the National Gazette, advertised in the London Morning Chronicle of the 1st of November, is one bearing upon the character of the King, and entitled "Nero Vindicated." To what the monarch has been exposed, may be seen from the following allusive passages of the speeches of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, as reported in the Courier.

Mr. Brougham—Is it of great importance to ask of this witness, who is the solicitor in this cause, who his client is, when we are acting as Counsel for the defendant open and avowed? If I knew who the person was, *non constat* that I could not bring forward documents, speeches and communications without number against him, and highly important to the cause of my client. But, up to this moment, I have never been able to trace "the local habitation—the name" of the unknown being who is the plaintiff in this proceeding. I know not but it may vanish into thin air. I know not under what shape it exists,

"If shape it might be called, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
Or substance might be called that shadow seemed;
For each seemed either. What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on."

If I could see it, I might interrogate it, and bring out of its mouth, if mouth it had, who and what it is, and whether it be a man. But, up to this moment, we don't know who the party is; it may be some shapeless form without a head; or it may be a head with the semblance of a body.

Mr. Denman—It was observable that the House had two discarded servants, Majocchi and De Mont, to prove transactions before the tent scene in the polacre; and two other discarded servants, Sacchi and Rastelli, to speak to events subsequent to it—to establish the most disgraceful facts that ever polluted the lips of man, and which he (Mr. Denman) should have thought no husband of the slightest feeling would have permitted to have been given in evidence against his wife, even if she had deserted his fond and affectionate embraces, much less if he had driven her into guilt by thrusting her from his dwelling; recollecting that the more depraved he showed his wife to be, the more he established his own cruelty and profligacy; and the more imputations he cast upon her, the more he was to be despised, for having abandoned and deserted her.

DIED,

At Washington City, on the 20th ult. JESSE SLOCUMB, Esq. the Representative in Congress from Newbern district, in this state.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Bacon	lb.		8		10
Beef, mess		8			
fresh			3		4
Beeswax			25		30
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2	25	3	
Peach			65		
Apple			60		65
Butter	lb.		15		20
Coffee			30		32
Corn	bush.		45		50
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14		14	25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	3	62½		
fine		3	25	3	50
Flax seed	bush.	1	10	1	15
Gin, Holland	gal.	1		1	25
Northern			60		70
Hog's lard	lb.		8		10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5	75	6	
English		5		6	
Lead	lb.		9		10
Molasses	gal.		38		42
Oats	bush.		30		40
Pork	100 lb.	3	50	4	
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		50		60
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1	25	1	35
W. Island, 4th do.					
do. 3d do.			90		
New-England			50		60
Rice	100 lb.	4		5	
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		85		90
Liverpool ground			90	1	
Steel, German	lb.		18		20
blistered			12		14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11		12	
Loaf	lb.		24		26
Tea, Young Hyson		1	12½	1	25
Hyson		1	20	1	40
Imperial		1	75	2	
Gunpowder		1	50	1	75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4		4	50
manufactured	lb.		10		12
Tallow			14		15
Wheat	bush.		55		60
Whiskey	gal.		50		55

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of *ten dollars* on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Treasurer.*

20th November, 1820.——6w31

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, a NEGRO BOY, by the name of *Stephen*, eight years old, with the thumb on the right hand split open from the cut of an axe. It is supposed that he was stolen by a man who calls himself Thomas Young, who says he lives in the state of Tennessee. Young is a tall man; wore a white hat. The said Young has lost the use of his right hand, and the thumb is off from it, occasioned from a shot he received in that hand.

HIS
JOSEPH ✕ COOPER,
MARK.

Montgomery County, N. C. December 19, 1820. 3w31

Taken up,

AND committed to the jail of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday the 19th instant, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself *Will*; says he belongs to John Rice of Chester District, South-Carolina: He is about 25 or 30 years of age, of yellow complexion, had on clothes of homespun, and had with him one coat and one pair of pantaloons of blue broadcloth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN E. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

December 30, 1820.——2w31

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Notice.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large and commodious house in this place, on the western side of the town, situate between the Male and Female Academies, which he intends as a boarding-house for young ladies. He will furnish them with good board, washing, and lodging, for seventy-five dollars, for this year. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

As parents and guardians are desirous that their children's expenses may be so managed, as if the money had actually all passed through their own hands, he therefore considers the following method of keeping their accounts will answer the purpose:

Those who come to this place well provided with clothes, will not require any additional ones for some time. However, when they write home, it is very easy to let their parents know what they require, and an answer to said letter will contain an order for said articles, if their parents think it necessary.

The next time they write home, they will mention what such articles cost, which will enable their parents not only to know what articles their children get, but what they cost them. It will, at the same time, with the assistance of the Tutoresses, habituate the children to keeping their own accounts, which will be very essential to them during life, and the improvement they may make in this little business, will be very gratifying to their parents.

It is unnecessary for the young ladies to trouble their parents with the purchase of books, quills, ink, paper, &c. as what the Academy exercises require must be had: It is only necessary to include them with the cost of other articles, so that they may be acquainted with every expense.

He recollects, some years ago, of having two young ladies at the Salem Academy; at that time Mr. Kramet attended it; he wrote to the subscriber frequently, and each letter contained a statement of the young ladies' accounts, with what additional articles they might have had since he wrote the last: Therefore, by having reference to his last letter, a view was had of their accounts to that time. This led the subscriber to the above method, with what he considers a little amendment.

Those little attentions, although apparently of but little importance, when carefully attended to may prove to be of considerable advantage to the young ladies, and to the welfare of the Academy.

The Trustees are nicely attentive to the choice of their Tutoresses, and as nicely attentive to the care of the young ladies; and in order that the business of the Academy may go on with success, they must be as attentive to the young ladies' expenses, which it is believed the above method will regulate. JOHN FULTON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1821.——4w30

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rowan County ..... Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.

James Bryson... vs. George Houser. } Bill of revivor, and supplemental bill filed.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Jesse A. Pearson and others, vs. John Pickler and others..... } *In Equity, Fall Term*, 1820.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for William Langhorn, one of the defendants, to appear at the next Court, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte. 6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1821.

ANNABELLA ALEXANDER, 2, William Andrews, Myrick Allen, Evan Alexander, Joel B. Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Major Thomas Alexander, Col. Charles Alexander. B—Samuel Black, jun. John Black, Shadrick Bond, Benjamin Bacon, Margaret Barr, Griffith Baker, William Barnes, Isaac Bradwell, Nancy Barr, W. Bibb. C—Falcott Curtis, Jane Caldwell, Thomas Cashon, William Carson, 2, Daniel Caldwell. D—John Davis, 2, Street Dutton, John H. Davidson, Margaret Duck. F—Thos. Field, Messrs. Fleming, James & Co. G—George Graham, David H. Green, Martha Gray, Mary Gingles. H—Jeremiah Hood, Cecilia G. Harris, Samuel Heuvie, Reuben Hill, Thomas Hunter. J—Andrew Jones, 2, Reuben Johnston, Jacob Julin. K—Thos. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Knox, John Knox. L—Samuel W. Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, James Latta. M—Henry M'Bride, Alexander M'Cray, 2, Phillimon Morris, John Montgomery, Rev. Samuel Mathis, Joseph M'Cullah, jun. Alexander M'Kibben, James Maxwell, Abner M'Leod. P—James Porter, Isaac V. Pelt, Aaron Perry. Q—William C. Query. R—John Rea, Joseph W. Ross, Robert Rogers, Edward Rodgers, William Rece, William Roberts. S—William Scott, Arthur Smith, Catharine Shinn, John Swann, Seth Sexton, 2, John C. Stockinger, Robert Silliman, Linas Sandford. T—James G. Torrence, Jesse A. Thornhill. V—Joseph Vernar. W—Joseph Wilson, 2, David Wilson, James Wilson, William Walker.

3w31 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, January 1, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of April, they will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A.—Alexander Abijah. B.—Baker Sarah, Basinger Mathias, Burris Solomon. C.—Culp Peter, Carson Robert, Coleman William, 2. D.—Downum Speakman, Duff John. G.—Gardner James, Gibson John, Gilmer Josiah, Giles William M., Gilliam William. H.—Hinesaman William, Harris Hector K., Harris Elam, Harris James S. J.—Jamison John C. K.—King Patrick. L.—Lamm James jr. M.—McCachron Peter R., McKin Andrew, Means John, McGraw Susana, Morrison Elam J. O.—Orr Isabella. P.—Pickens Alexander, Propes John, Propes Henry. R.—Ridinhower Nicholas. S.—Scarbrough Silas, Sims Nathaniel, Stafford James B., Smith Hugh, 2. T.—Tucker George. U.—Udy Jacob. W.—West Dorothy C., Walter Martin, Wood Alexander, Wile Isaac. DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office for the following Literary Publications, &c. viz: The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly do. North-American do. Analectic Magazine, Port Folio, Christian Spectator, Missionary Herald, &c. &c. 3w30

N. B. A variety of GOODS for sale at the Post-Office, viz: Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Books and Stationery, and Medicines.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

DISAPPOINTED HOPE.

Is there a heart o'er the green rolling billow,
The tear for whose loss falls at eve on thy pillow,
Whose cords with thine own were in unison strung;
The prayer for whose bliss dwells at morn on thy tongue?
Oh, say! is there one in a far distant clime,
Whose memory survives all the changes of time?
And though fated forever in distance to part,
Yet lives in thy love, and is shrined in thy heart?
And didst thou e'er weep when arose in thy breast
The thought, which e'en hope could not sooth into rest:
That life might depart, and its happiness glide,
Yet the friend of thy youth would be still from thy side;
And the ocean should flow, and the day-star should burn,
But the joys of thy bosom would never return?
Such moments are sad; and the lightning which flies,
Or the thunder that rolls 'midst the storm of the skies,
Hath no shaft so terrific,—no wound can impart,
Like that, which their agony rends in the heart;
When in vain expectation our wishes decay,
And our fond cherished visions all vanish away!

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of the night,—ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn,
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest,
When no beam from your eye lights up peace in the breast.

And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart;
'Tis hers o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend.

And prosperity's hour, be it ever confest,
From woman receives both refinement and zest,
And adorned by the bays, or enwreathed with the willow,
Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our pillow.

As the rose of the valley, when dripping with dew,
Is sweeter in odor, and fairer in hue,
So the glance of dear woman the brighter appears,
When it beams from her eloquent eyes thro' her tears.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Athenian Club.....No. VI.

I told you, sir, they were red-hot with drinking;
So full of valor, that they smote the air
For breathing in their faces; beat the ground
For kissing of their feet: then I beat my tabor,
At which, like unback'd colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanced their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt music. SHAKSPEARE.

We owe an apology to the Printer for our re-appearance at this early period, which is contrary to the promise made in our last No. But owing to the failure of the mails, &c. we trust that there will be room enough in the "CAROLINIAN" for this short essay.

We have heretofore dwelt upon the subject of INTEMPERANCE with feelings unpleasant to ourselves, and perhaps equally so to those who felt the full force of our remarks. But as unpleasant as the task is of exposing to public derision the vice of drunkenness, we deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves and our God, to single out the bacchanalian from the moral and virtuous part of the community.

The late holydays, (say Christmas,) were marked with feats, shouts, &c. of the drunkards, to an extent of moral degradation unparalleled in the history of our lives. Some men engaged in battle with their horses: they would beat them backwards 15 or 20 yards with their fists! Others engaged with their fellows, and would fall down in the mire of the streets, and lie there nearly 30 minutes! Their language would disgrace the vocabulary of Billingsgate. To give a memorandum of their transactions, would extend our remarks to an unusual length. In this motley multitude, were father and son; the old and the young were engaged in swallowing the drops of the "bohan upas!"

It is not our design to point at any particular individuals; but thus much we will say, that our remarks are directed to all who come within their sphere. We make no distinction of rank or fortune. The drunkard, the immoral man, whether an inhabitant of a palace or a cottage, it is to you, and for you alone, we write.

Intemperance has been, from time to time, and at all times, exposed to public view, through the medium of the press, by tracts, &c. But it appears that nothing can effect a change for the better. Whenever an individual arrives to that state of wretchedness that he has no sense of honor or shame, all hopes of a reformation vanish from our minds. We view him in no other light than a candidate for endless misery.

Some persons of overgrown fortunes, who are addicted to intemperance, must think that intemperance in them is no crime! To such we direct the following couplet:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

If what we have already written should not produce any beneficial effects, we will be under the necessity of making known the name of our village.*

* As some time has elapsed since the first number of the "Athenian Club" appeared, what we then stated may have been forgotten: It may be necessary, therefore, to repeat, that no one of the members of "The Club," has any connection with it, that it is not written in this town or its vicinity, and that it alludes to another town and to another county. EDITORS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Every individual member of the community, whose bosom is animated with genuine patriotic feelings, and who looks forward with anxiety for the approach of an era when the character of our State shall assume a more dignified aspect than at present, must feelingly lament that the office of Justice of the Peace has been suffered to sink to that low ebb at which it now stands. How has this state of things been brought about, may be the inquiry of some? The answer is ready: It is owing principally to the imprudence of the members of our State Legislature. They have been distinguished for their liberality in conferring appointments of this kind. Many persons hold the appointment of Justice of the Peace who are utterly incapable of exercising the duties of that appointment, with any tolerable degree of credit to themselves or benefit to the public. Can law and justice be expected to be wisely administered by those who know neither? None but barbarians will answer in the affirmative. Such of the Justices who read the Acts of our General Assembly, and understand them, fall short of their duty by not purchasing law books for the benefit of their brethren.—The laws of North-Carolina authorize them to do so.

"The duties performable by Justices of the Peace are of three kinds: as Judges of the County Courts, as Justices of the Peace out of Court, and as Justices of the Peace in a ministerial capacity in Court." From this statement of Judge Haywood, it appears plain that a certain portion of law knowledge is requisite to constitute a Justice of the Peace.

At this day the doctrine of intuitive knowledge is completely exploded; and the common opinion is this, that knowledge is obtained through the avenues of the five senses. It is therefore hoped that those who are so good as to act as Magistrates, will lose no time in procuring such books as may be calculated to improve their minds, and qualify them for the proper discharge of the duties of the office which they feel honored to hold, and thereby add respectability to our County Courts. SOLON.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE SHRIKE.

When this bird, says Levaillant, sees a locust, a mantis, or a small bird, it springs upon it, and immediately carries it off, in order to impale it on a thorn, and is so dexterous in this operation, that the thorn always passes through the head of the bird or insect thus transfixed. If it cannot find a thorn, it fixes the head of the animal between a division of two small branches, and this with as much address as if performed by human means. We need only watch this shrike for a single minute, in order to witness its ravages; and if we take the pains to examine the spot it frequents, we are sure to find on every bush and tree the victims which it has transfixed, the major part of which are so dried as to be unfit for his food; a proof of his singularly destructive instinct.

It is often taught to fight by the natives of Bengal, one being held up opposite to another, on the hand of a man, to whose finger the bird is fastened by a string, sufficiently long to enable it to fly and peck at his adversary. It is said to be of a remarkably docile disposition, and is sometimes carried by the young Indians, in order to execute little commissions of gallantry; and, at a signal given by the lover, will seize and carry off with much dexterity, the small gold ornaments usually worn on the head of a young Indian lady, and convey it to its master. It will, also, with admirable celerity, follow the descent of a ring purposely thrown down a deep well, catching it in its fall, and returning it to its owner. The Persian poets represent the Bulbul as enamored of the rose, and grieved or angry, at seeing it rudely cropped. Whatever may be said by poets and unscientific observers, Mr. Pennant has not scrupled to declare his opinion that the natural note of this bird is harsh and unmelodious. If this be the case, the music of the Bulbul may be considered as nearly allied to the celebrated song of the Swan, so often recorded in the flights of poetic fiction.

INDIAN COQUETRY.

The Chawanon Indians, inhabiting the lake Mareotti, and who are considered the most warlike and civilized of the American Indians, have a manner of courtship which we believe to be peculiar to themselves. When such of their young women as have pretensions to beauty, attain their twelfth year, which is the usual period of their marriage, they either keep themselves quite secluded at home, or when they go out muffle themselves up in such a manner, that nothing is seen but their eyes. On these indications of beauty, they are eagerly sought in marriage, and those suitors who have acquired the greatest reputation as warriors or hunters, obtain the consent of the family. After this, the lover repairs to the cabin, where the beauty is lying enveloped on her couch. He gently approaches and uncovers her face, so that his person may be seen, and if this be to her mind, she invites him to lie down by her side; if not, she again conceals her face, and the lover retires. A husband has the privilege of marrying all his wife's sisters as they arrive at age, so that after, often before, his first wife is thirty, he has married and abandoned at least half a dozen.

NEWSPAPERS.

The circulation of newspaper knowledge is not only cheap and rapid, but it is more effectual than may be generally imagined. In the first place, it is generally communicated without an ostentatious display of learning, but in language that is familiar—next, and what is more important, practice follows theory in quick succession in a thousand different forms, and by as many agents it reflects back the acquired light, with interest, to its source. The new subject being a single one, is weighed with scrupulous accuracy, and examined in all its bearings, by numerous select committees, in public places, church vestries, and by the fire-side. It is not passed over, as unimportant matter, like the paragraph of a book, which has other and superior attractions, but it is sifted to the bottom.

Newspapers constitute, next to general history, the best basis of a political education—they show us measures and their effects—they exhibit society in action—they ripen our judgment, in as much as the truth or the fallacy of our conjectures are soon brought back to our view—they accustom men to public speaking—teach them to express their ideas with propriety, and prepare them for deliberative assemblies—they tend not only to harmony of thought and action, on civil, political, and moral matters, but they purify our style, and make our language more uniform and correct. I am informed that since twenty years the language used in newspapers is so much altered for the better, that one might suppose those printed twenty years ago to have belonged to another hemisphere. Newspapers do effectually constitute a republic of letters, and establish a community not only among the professed literati, but they enlarge every day the boundaries of the republic—they, with their improved machinery, facilitate improvement by the division of labor, and call into useful action all the faculties of the meanest, as well as the most sublime capacities. The sublime genius of a Phidias, or a Praxitiles, might have laid dormant, but for the humble miner of Paros, who prepared the marble which was animated by their inspired chisels.

If newspapers, by the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of industry, diminish crime; so do they bring it to light and contribute to the execution of the laws in the most effectual manner possible; the most rigorous police of the most despotic government, is not an engine to be compared with this. It is hardly possible to escape punishment, where newspapers carry, with a velocity not to be surpassed, every detail that may lead to detection.

Without this useful supplement to the executive authority, scattered population, impenetrable forests, and immeasurable distances, would afford to crime an impunity, that would make this country the refuge of every outcast criminal of the old world.

The more that newspapers are used as a means of learning or of useful instruction, the more useful will they become, by calling into action the talents of such as are best able to contribute to so desirable an end. It is not the lot of every one to have a college education, which is so useful to discipline the mind, and prepare us for the active scenes of life by examples of the past; but we all read, and the logic and the history of newspapers, properly conducted, constitute the University of the People; they have their *pros* and *cons*, and the contest is settled, not by syllogisms, synthetically or analytically, but by fair experiment on times and things present.

Boston Palladium.

Religious.

THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed Book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it; it contains every thing to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction for a magistrate; it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the family, tells *him* how to rule, and *her* how to manage; it entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children: It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessings and protection of its *Author*, to all that walk by its rules; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both: It points out a faithful and an Eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, *Jeremiah* XLIX. 11: It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will: It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor: It is the *first* book, the *best* book, and the *oldest* book in the world; it contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed: It contains the best of laws, and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned: It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comfort, to the inquiring and disconsolate: It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to glory: It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples: It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them: In short, it is a book of laws, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death: It is the most compendious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published: It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars: It decribes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions: It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician, *Revelations*, XXXI. 18; puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic: It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wisest astronomer: It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad: It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequaled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages: It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced; the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide; the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion: It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master-piece: It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound mystery for a sage: It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory: It encourages the wise, and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the Author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy, *in whom is no variableness or shadow of turning*.

God is a Being whose centre is every where, and his circumference no where.